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THE CHASE NURSERIES.

R. G. CHASE & CO.

Geneva. Philadelphia. Boston.

SOME OF OUR SPECIALTIES.

Fall '83. Spring '84.

NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT

Nurseries and Packing Grounds,

AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Office of New England Department,

BOSTON, MASS.

Gift of
Earl Blough
November 1957

TO OUR PATRONS.

Every year we have many new varieties of fruits brought to our attention, believed by their owners to be something superior. The great majority of these, we find upon investigation to be of no particular value, or at least no improvement on the varieties we already have. Realizing, however, that with many of our fruits there is ample room for improvement, and that the true course is "onward and upward," we aim to examine as carefully as practicable any fruit that is brought to our attention.

We first consider the fruit as to its quality, appearance, season of ripening, &c., to see if it equals or excels the varieties we already have ripening at the same time. If the field it would have to occupy is fully filled with sorts, in every respect giving perfect satisfaction, we are apt to follow the old adage "let well enough alone." On the other hand if the fruit has some striking characteristic that forces itself on our attention, and appears to have real and distinctive merit, and apparently is a decided acquisition, we at once try to inform ourselves as to the habit of the tree or vine. It must be a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy, belong to a healthy, long lived race, and must be an *early and an abundant bearer*. Many a fruit of fine quality is worthless for general cultivation owing to the weak constitution of the tree or vine.

The general planter, the great mass who are putting out fruits for profit, require sorts with iron constitutions; those kinds that will thrive in a great variety of soils and situations, and yield *some* fruit under neglect.

When we do meet a new variety that appears in all respects to fill the bill, to be a fruit of real merit, one more important consideration presents itself. Though apparently a good thing, has it sufficient elements of popularity to warrant us in going to the great expense consequent to the getting up a stock of the same and properly bringing its merits before the public? The investment will run into hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars, and it will be from two to five years before we can expect substantial returns.

Need we say more? Need we add that on this question of new fruits, we cannot afford, from a financial point of view, to touch a thing that we are not fully satisfied has merit? In conclusion on this point we will repeat that planters of fruit for profit cannot afford to put out any but the most valuable sorts. The first outlay is but a trifle in comparison to the final results. In nothing can a man be more "penny wise and pound foolish" than in planting cheap trees regardless of the varieties.

It takes no more time, ground or care to set out a good variety than it does a common kind, and if one is any better than another, the better kind is the one to plant, for the only extra expense is the difference in the first cost.

A WORD ABOUT OUR CANVASSING AGENTS.

With few exceptions our canvassers belong to our regular force of salaried employees, and self interest, as well as regard for the public, prompts and compels us to employ only men that we have good reason to believe to be honest and trustworthy. By dealing with us through them, you are assured of receiving your stock in good condition, and our oft repeated "*please give your orders to our agents*," is intended as much for your benefit and satisfaction as for ours.

Very respectfully,

R. G. CHASE & CO.

"*A word to the wise is sufficient:*"—From the *Rural New Yorker:* "Do not allow a lower price to influence you to purchase of men whose trustworthiness you have the least reason to doubt. A penny thus saved at the time of purchase will ofttimes be found to be dollars lost years hence." From the *American Agriculturist:* "By all means purchase of reliable nurserymen, that you may be sure of good stock and true to name." From the *Country Gentleman:* "Buy your trees of a nurseryman who has established his reputation." From the *Farm Journal:* "It never pays to buy a second-class tree because it is cheap."

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

"THE EARLIEST RIPENING APPLE GROWN."

This is a new Russian apple, the scions of which were imported in the winter of 1869–70. The one scion, grafted on a one year old seedling in the spring of 1870, came into bearing the third season—1873, and the fifth season—1875, bore a little over four bushels of fine fruit. The tree, notwithstanding its great productiveness, has proved a free and upright grower. It bears its fruit on short spurs close to the main branches, enabling it to carry an immense crop without breaking down. Many of the two year buds in the nursery row showed fine specimens of fruit the past season.

The fruit is of full medium size; color, a rich transparent lemon yellow, with a faint flush on the sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. It ripens at least ten days earlier than Early Harvest, and is the earliest ripening apple as yet introduced. If it is gathered as soon as it colors, the fruit can easily be kept a week or ten days, thus standing transportation remarkably well.

CONSIDER THE THREE POINTS—*early bearing*, *productiveness*, and *early ripening*, and you will at once realize the great value of YELLOW TRANSPARENT for both home use and the market.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.

Of Russian origin. Size, large to very large. Comes into bearing very young, usually the second or third season after transplanting, and bears heavy crops every year. For the extreme North it is the standard for hardiness. For the Middle and Southern States it is by far the most profitable apple of its season. It attains its full size by the time the Red Astrachan is ripe, and can be marketed then or held until the Astrachan has passed away. Whether marketed green or ripe, it commands an extra price in all markets.

We do not present the Dutchess as a new apple, but it stands so far ahead of any other apple of its season for ripening, adapting itself to every kind of soil, thriving under neglect and abuse, and in every case yielding a good supply of fruit, never disappointing the planter, we feel justified in keeping it prominently before the public.

RED BIETIGHEIMER.

This apple was introduced from Germany a few years ago, and has taken front rank as a valuable and profitable early apple. Size large, color light yellow, nearly covered with red, making it a most attractive market variety. It ripens a week or ten days later than Duchess of Oldenburg. The tree is a good grower, spreading in habit, bears young and abundantly.

THE WEALTHY.

We do not offer the Wealthy as a winter apple in the Middle and Southern States. It rather is a valuable late fall apple, ripening south of the Blue Ridge in October and November, right after the peach crop is done, at a time when there are very few really first-class apples in the markets. The tree is one of the hardiest and healthiest we have ever grown. It comes into bearing as young as Duchess of Oldenburg, and equals that famous apple in productiveness.

The fruit is of good size. The color is a bright red, slightly striped on the shady side, and a deep crimson next the sun. The flesh is fine grained, snowy white, with occasional red streaks running through it; the core is very small, the flavor rich, sprightly, juicy and moderately acid.

For home use it is very desirable, and for market it is one of the very best in the entire list of apples.

Mr. Gideon, the originator, says:—"While I have later keepers than the Wealthy, I have no more profitable apple in my orchard. The flavor is not only good but positively delicious. The color is fine, no picture surpassing in beauty a basket of this fruit. In about eighteen years of fruiting, the tree has never once failed to yield a fair crop, and almost every year a large one. It is popular wherever known, and will pay the planter well for his money and trouble, and do it quickly, too, as it is a very young bearer. I believe there is not an apple in the county, that taken all in all, can equal this for an early winter variety."

We strongly recommend the Wealthy to our old customers, and to our new ones will say, we only sell what we have good reason to believe will prove sufficiently good to increase our future trade.

THE ALEXANDER APPLE.

This is one of the few varieties of Russian Apples that transplanted to this country, has proved to be a valuable market variety. Like all trees of Russian origin, it is the perfection of hardiness. It is also a regular and abundant bearer. The fruit is of large size—quite above medium, in color bright striped, nearly all being red. In flavor it is fine grained, pleasant, sub-acid, and takes well in the market. For this reason it always sells quickly and at a good price. It has been tested over a large extent of country, and while not well adopted to the Southern Middle States, yet in Northern Pennsylvania, New York, all New England, West and North, it is a variety that is being largely planted as it becomes better known.

Early last winter we received a letter from Homer N. Chase, of Buckfield, Maine, in which he stated as follows:—"I have seen for the first time the Alexander Apple. It is of large size, color a bright red, slightly streaked, making i very showy, and must be a variety that commands a quick sale in market. The tree is a vigorous grower and promises to be of value for this cold region."

We have received similar letters from Northern New York, in a country where but few, except Crab Apples, will ripen. In the future it will be planted with the Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy and McIntosh, in those regions where, in times past, choice apples have been among the things unobtainable.

THE STUMP APPLE.

This delicious apple is a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and in flavor rivals in its season the famous Lady Apple in popularity. The Stump being a fall apple and the Lady a winter apple, of course they can hardly be compared except as to flavor. Each in their respective seasons, stand unrivaled in quality of fruit.

Chas. Downing, in his last *Fruit Appendix*, describes the Stump as "A chance seedling found in an old stump on the farm of John Prune, of Chili, N. Y. The tree is a thrifty, vigorous and upright grower and rather an early bearer. The fruit, in quality, is good to *very good.*" The uncommon productiveness of the Stump is a peculiar characteristic. The trees fruit very soon after being transplanted, and bear annual and profuse crops. The yield per tree and the number of apples on a single branch is something wonderful to see. So close in many cases do the apples grow on a twig that it is completely covered, and seems a perfect rope of large and beautiful fruit. The tree both in hardiness and productiveness seems to be the equal of the Duchess of Oldenburg. We deem it a particularly valuable variety because:

First. It is a very thrifty, upright grower and perfectly hardy.

Second. Because it is a most profuse and regular bearer.

Third. Because the fruit is of unusual beauty and the very finest quality, and of course, always commands the very highest market price.

Our own observation has convinced us of the points just stated. We below give the views of some others who have also tested this apple.

At a Horticultural meeting held in Rochester, January 1876, President Barry said:—"There is an apple known as the Stump Apple, that is attracting much attention—an oblong, brilliantly-colored fruit, like the Chenango Strawberry, very attractive, and sells high in market; has sold as high as $8 per barrel the past season. Fruit of medium size, yellowish shaded with red nearly over the whole surface. Season September. The tree is a very large bearer."

J. S. Stone, of Charlotte, N. Y., in describing the tree which he visited, says: "The fruit hung in ropes, and was quite uniform in size and apparently free from imperfections. Ten barrels were picked from the tree, which was not a large one. Tree thrifty, shoots regular and upright, forms a very handsome top, approaching ornamental.

L. Chase, Esq., one of Rochester's prominent nurserymen, says of the Stump Apple:—"This new fall apple is now attracting deserved attention. It is of good size, exceedingly fair and beautiful, and of excellent quality. The tree is a vigerous and upright grower and a heavy bearer; the fruit from it, of uniform size and perfection, handsome appearance, and a mild, sprightly, sub-acid flavor, is most attractive and valuable, and commands ready sale in market at the very highest price."

From the *American Rural Home:*—"The flavor is sprightly sub-acid, good, and it is an apple that meets with a ready sale in market at the very highest prices paid for autumn apples."

From the *Fruit Recorder:*—"The Stump Apple is without exception the most attractive and beautiful for fall market we have ever seen, a hardy and profuse bearer."

"The Stump Apple is truly a beauty."—S. E. Todd, Horticultural Editor, *New York Herald.*

"I consider it the finest apple I have ever seen, and the quality first rate. Think it a fine addition to our apple list."—George S. Wales, Syracuse, N. Y.

McINTOSH RED.

At the annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, the committee on Native Fruits, through their Chairman, John J. Thomas, reported on McIntosh Red as follows: "Originated with John McIntosh of Dundela, Ontario. Tree very hardy, long-lived and vigorous. A good annual bearer of handsome fruit of excellent quality." Mr. Downing, in a private note to Mr. Thomas, writes that the McIntosh is one of the best eating apples he has seen for some time; is of the Fameuse class, but better. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid and refreshing, with a peculiar slight quince-like flavor.

Taking into consideration the fine quality of the fruit, the productiveness of the tree, hardy enough for the extreme northern portion of New England, while it holds its flavor and good keeping quality in the more fruit-favored sections of the lower New England and Middle States, in each and every section producing immense crops every year, we cannot but feel that the McIntosh is one of the most valuable winter apples yet introduced. As soon as we were fully satisfied of the great value of this apple, we secured a stock of buds from Mr. McIntosh, on whose farm the original tree still stands.

As far as we know, the best apple that has been grown in our half favorable locality is the McIntosh Red. It combines more fully all the desirable qualities of a first-class fruit that any other apple we have proved in Vermont.—*From the American Cultivator.*

William Errington, of Dundas Co., writes: "I have 100 McIntosh Reds growing in my orchard, they began to bear *five years from the bud* and have borne ever since; the frost never has any effect on the young apples, when it kills those on other trees. When I sell Fameuse fruit for $2 per barrel I can get $3.75 for the McIntosh.

Mr. Allen McIntosh, of Matilda Ontario, writes: "This tree was bearing fruit, I am told, before I was born, and I am now sixty years old. I know well that it has borne a good crop of apples for more that fifty years, and *not once has it failed to bear a good average crop.* Their average size is about 12 inches in circumference, are of a deep, brilliant red color, juicy, high flavored, and *will hang on the tree* very late indeed."

SOUTH FINCH, STORMONT CO., ONT., CANADA, Jan. 16, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding the McIntosh Red Apple. "It will keep as sound as a whistle into June and they bring a higher price than any other variety. A neighbor of mine sold his for $3 per barrel in the fall of 1881, when apples were plenty and all he could get for other varieties was from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel.

Respectfully,

A. S. CAMPBELL.

BERWICK, STORMONT CO., ONTARIO, Jan. 27, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I recommend the McIntosh Red before any other apple for market purposes or for home use. From what I have seen, I believe it to be the hardiest apple that grows. On July 12th, 1882 I parted with the last of my apples of this variety, and they were as sound as in the fall. I picked apples from the old original tree 45 years ago, when a school boy. It is over 85 years old now, and bearing heavily. The McIntosh Red is a regular and heavy bearer.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. SHAVER.

Mr. McIntosh in a private note written early last fall, said: "When you Yankees were burning fire crackers on your 'Fourth of July,' I was eating the McIntosh Reds; and a nicer apple never was tasted by any one. Crisp, juicy and high flavored; in color a deep rich crimson, with flesh of snowy whiteness."

STOCK GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME.

THE MINER PLUM.

CURCULIO PROOF.

This wonderful variety originated in Pennsylvania, but for some reason has been more thoroughly tried in the West than in its native State.

We recommend it as *the most valuable Plum in existance*, and to all lovers of this fruit we say: "Plant a few Miners, and you will never regret it." The fruit is of good size, of a rich purplish-red color, with a fine bloom, and when fully ripe, soft, melting and juicy. The tree is a good grower, perfectly hardy, a young, constant and heavy bearer.

The following testimonials are from distinguished fruit growers, and the curculio is more troublesome, if possible, where these gentlemen live than in the East

Mr. Masters, of Nebraska, who was a delegate to the American Pomological Society, said in an address before that body: "I have fruited the Miner Plum several years, and so far it has not been troubled by the curculio."

Prof. J. L. Budd, in Western Pomologist, says:—"Its remarkable productiveness, its extreme hardiness and excellent quality of fruit, has so commended it to the people, that its spread from neighborhood to neighborhood in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa, has been exceedingly rapid."

J. S. Stickney, of Wauwatosa, Wis., in an address before the State Horticultural Society said:—"Miner Plums this season found their way into the Milwaukee market. And such plums! large, smooth, fair, wonderfully uniform in size and inviting in appearance. One shipment of thirty-six cases, (2 bushels to a case,) disappeared in a very short time, at *four* dollars a bushel. Nothing shown in our market this year has excited more interest."

J. C. Cover, Editor of the Grant County, Ill., *Herald*, in a letter published in the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 20th, 1866, says:—"Perhaps I know more of the history of this plum than any other, as some of the first trees of this kind brought from Lancaster were shared with me by Mr. Miner, who had moved here from somewhere on the Apple river. He said 'I have brought here some scions of a plum, the best I ever saw, and you will say so when they bear.' And so it has proved."

Mark Miller, Editor of the *Western Pomologist*, in the number of that Magazine for October, 1870, says:—"Mr. Alfred Geddings sends us a liberal package of the Miner Plums, the first fruit of it we have ever seen. Fruit about the size of the Lombard, and in quality comes quite up to expectation, from what we had previously learned of it. We could discover no marks of the curculio, the fruit being plump and fair. Taking into account fair quality of fruit, the hardiness and great productiveness of the tree, we cannot but regard the Miner as a valuable acquisition to the fruit garden."

The above is but a very small part of the testimonials we could collect in favor of this, the choicest and most valuable of all plums. All are unanimous in the statement that it is practically free from the attacks of the curculio, always bearing immensely, and ripening its fruit perfectly. This plum is spreading among fruit-growers with a rapidity never before equalled, for the reason that when the delicious fruit is once seen it is always valued highly, and the great productiveness of the tree renders it a favorite with every fruit-grower. Remember, it ripens its fruit perfectly, instead of dropping it like ordinary varieties.

THE EARLY ORANGE PRUNE.

The Early Orange Prune is a chance seedling that originated in Orange County, N. Y. It first drew attention by its wonderful rapidity of growth and great hardiness. With scarcely any care it outstripped all neighboring fruit trees in vigor of growth. Its habit is rather upright and moderately spreading. In its form it is very symmetrical. When only three years old from pit it fruited, and from that date (1867), to the present, the original tree has not failed to yield a fair crop every year, and generally a heavy crop. It is a uniform, heavy bearer.

The fruit is about three inches in length, somewhat flattened on the sides; is of a greenish color, changing when ripe to a rich golden yellow, with a showy blush on the sunny side. The pit is somewhat flattened and loose within the fruit; that is, it is smaller than the cavity in which it rests. *The fruit thus far has been free from the attacks of all insects.*

Its flavor is difficult to describe. It is like a juicy peach, yet entirely unlike it. It is in some respects like a rich, melting Washington plum, fully ripened, yet it is entirely unlike this also. It is rich, juicy, melting and high flavored. In short it is delicious to the taste. No description can so fully describe all its flavors as the single word "delicious."

The planter will please bear these three things in mind;—First the tree is hardy; second, it is very productive; and third, the quality of the fruit is of the very best. For these reasons, it is very desirable for home use. It is also a profitable market fruit when within easy reach of a market, and only then. It will sell readily and at a high figure, if it is placed on the market in good condition; but it will not bear being transported long distances.

For home use, and for those who are near a market, it is one of the most desirable and profitable fruits ever offered to the public.

☞We have exclusive control of this Prune. No other firm can supply a tree, true to name at any price, or on any conditions.☜

R. G. CHASE & Co., Geneva, N. Y.:

MESSRS.—The Early Orange Prune has been fruited by me for a good many years. The tree is a most vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. It is a very heavy and regular bearer, yielding a good crop of choice fruit every year. The fruit is of good size—quality the very best; and I consider it one of the most desirable things a man can plant, and most *profitable* for those who are within reach of a market. It will steadily grow in popularity as it is better known. So far it has been free from the attacks of all insects with me.

Respectfully,

ORANGE CO., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1882. HEZEKIAH CONNOR.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In 1876 I for the first time saw the Early Orange Prune. The tree was heavily loaded with a very fine fruit indeed; and it was then (early in August) just beginning to ripen. The tree was quite large, apparently ten or fifteen years of age and the owner, Mr. Connor, told me that he had not failed to get a good crop of delicious fruit each year for some years.

Respectfully,

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1882. W. P. RUPERT.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.

As we have been largely instrumental in the introduction of this valuable pear, we take pride in speaking of the following points in its favor, although the attached statements and testimonials leave but little to be said.

FIRST.—The tree is strictly ornamental in every respect, and as worthy of a place on the lawn as in the orchard.

SECOND.—In rapid growth, hardiness and ability to resist disease it appears to be equal to its parent, the Sand Pear.

THIRD.—The fruit is large, handsome, keeps well and commands the very highest prices in the market. In Philadelphia last year it wholesaled at $5.00 per bushel, and retailed from 10 to 25 cents each.

FOURTH.—For early bearing and productiveness we know of no pear to compare with it. Standard trees transplanted when one year old from the bud come into bearing the second, and dwarfs the first season after transplanting. Many of the two year old trees in the nursery rows show fine specimens of fruit. In orchard culture paying crops may be confidently looked for the third season after transplanting, and each and every year thereafter.

FIFTH.—For the past three years we have controlled the entire stock of buds and scions produced by the original tree. These buds, cut from bearing trees, we have worked on selected seedlings, and have spared no pains or expense to produce trees perfect in every respect. See below Mr. Maxwell's remarks before the American Pomological Society. *Go to head-quarters for the purest and best.*

IN CONCLUSION:—The more we see of the habit of the tree and of the fruit, the higher is our opinion of the Kieffer. It is one of those things that if a man plants a dozen trees this year, the chances are that three years hence he will have one regret, viz: that he did not plant one hundred instead of one dozen. Give your order for Kieffer's to one of our agents, and you can insure the delivery of the trees in good order, and true to name.

AS AN ORNAMENTAL TREE.

Thomas Meehan says: "Imagine the old Chinese Sand Pear tree with its vigorous growth and ornamental foliage, loaded with pears as beautiful as the finest Flemish Beauties, and you can form some faint idea of the wonderful appearance of this tree."

From Report of the Proceedings of the American Pomological Societys' Meeting, at Boston, Sept., 1881.

"It has the habit of holding its leaves later in the fall than any other variety, and the frost changes the color to a glossy purple, making the foliage still more ornamental."

T. C. Maxwell, of Geneva, said: "The gentlemen have probably all seen the trees that the MESSRS. CHASE have on exhibition. They are very handsome trees, but they are no handsomer than the rows they have in their nursery. It is the finest growing tree I ever saw, healthy and thrifty from one end of the row to the other; just as handsome as can be."

THE QUALITY AND BEAUTY OF THE FRUIT.

Like most pears, the Kieffer should be gathered when fully grown, and ripened in the house. When thus handled the flesh is juicy and enjoyable. It never rots at the core.

While growing, the pear presents rather of a rough pebbled skin, but as it ripens this roughness disappears and the fruit assumes a yellow, waxy color, many specimens showing a beautiful blush on the sunny side. It is hard to imagine a more beautiful fruit than a basket of well ripened Kieffer Pears.

Kieffer Pear.—"We have had an opportunity, by the kindness of Messrs. R. G. CHASE & Co., of seeing and testing the quality of this new pear, and without hesitation pronounce it a very superior variety. Flesh fine grained, juicy, sugary and aromatic. In size it is large and of good form. We feel convinced that it is a pear that will take the market."—*American Farmer.*

From the Report of Committee on Fruits on Exhibition, Pennsylvania Fruit Growers Society's Meeting at Gettysburg, January 20th, 1881.

"Your Committee would call especial attention to the quality of the canned Kieffer Pears as having a decidedly excellent character, quite rich, juicy, sprightly, and exceedingly pleasant."

"It produces a fruit with the form of the annexed cut, the rich glowing red cheek of a first-class Flemish Beauty, the delicious perfumes of the Sand Pear and the rich melting flesh of our best garden pears."—*Gardener's Monthly.*

IS THE KIEFFER BLIGHT PROOF?

We do not base our estimate of the value of this pear on any supposed blight-proof quality. Even if it was as subject to blight as the Bartlett, it has come to stay, and is bound to stand at the head of the list as a profitable market fruit. Our opinion, however, is that it will prove to be nearer blight-proof than any other pear now cultivated.

The old Chinese Sand Pear, as far as we are informed, has universally been exempt from fire-blight.

The Kieffer in its habit resembles its parent, the Sand Pear, and naturally the public have concluded that it likewise is blight-proof

Mr. Edwin Satterthwaite, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, the most extensive and most practical pear grower of Eastern Pennsylvania, relates his experience as follows: "The blight would take entire rows of certain varieties, ruining every tree until it came to a Sand Pear tree, which it would pass untouched, taking the next. Of several hundred varieties of pears in my orchard, the Sand Pear was the only variety that had not been affiicted with blight, until the introduction of the Kieffer, which thus far has fully held its own with the Sand Pear."

From Report of General Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, 1881.

"Of the seedlings of the Chinese Sand Pear, the Kieffer has fully held its own the past year, and so far has proved to be all that was claimed for it, in quality, in fruitfulness, in vigor of growth and freedom from disease."

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

The *American Agriculturist* says:—"We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity as Kieffer's Hybrid. The tree is a strong and vigorous grower, bears early, is very productive, and apparently as free from disease as the Sand Pear, which is one of its parents."

The editor of the *Farm Journal* in describing the fruit farm of Edwin Satterthwaite, says:—"He has 1200 Bartlett, 400 Seckel, 500 (dwarf) Duchess; 800 Lawrence, 500 Keiffer, and nearly two thousand trees of other varieties. He has frequently shown 200 varieties of pears at State Fairs and Agricultural Exhibitions, and always taking first honors. Mr. Satterthwaite says '*Kieffer is the coming Pear.*' He is enthusiastic in its praise. It grows with such immense vigor, bears so early and prodigiously, that it bids fair to make a revolution in pear growing. He showed us a tree that this year bore a bushel of pears of such size and beauty that he retailed many specimens at 25 cents apiece. This may sound 'picturesque,' but it is true."

"The cut is a correct representation of Kieffer's Hybrid Pear, which is now so popular among fruit growers. It was made from a specimen picked from a three-years old tree November 3, 1880, and which kept in good condition until the following December. It originated about the year 1868 from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, and is supposed to be crossed with the Bartlett, as the two trees grew near each other. The new seedling commenced to bear fruit in 1873, and has borne about all the tree could sustain every year since, the quantity increasing with the size of the tree, which is now about six inches in diameter, and yielded in 1877, four bushels; in 1878, five bushels; and in 1879, more than seven bushels of pears. It is a good shipper, may be carried for a month or more and arrive in better condition—ripening on the way—than when started, having a rich yellow appearance. We are indebted to Messrs. R. G. Chase & Co., of Philadelphia and Geneva, N. Y., for the cut."—*Practical Farmer*:

"Judge Parry was awarded a special medal at the Mt. Holly Fair last fall for a four-year old Keiffer Pear tree bearing 17 perfect pears from 8 to 12 inches round. Some of his trees set in the spring of 1880 matured each from 10 to 20, and some 50 specimens of handsome fruit, 8, 10 to 14 inches round, and weighing as many ounces. Neither the excessive cold of the previous winter, when the mercury stood at 20 degrees below zero for two or three days, nor the remarkable drouth of the succeeding summer, seemed to hurt the Keiffer in the least or lessen its vigor of growth. Judge Parry is certainly sincere in his belief that the qualities of this pear commend it to the orchardists above all others. In this he agrees with Mr. Satterthwaite, who is planting it in preference to any other variety."—*Farm Journal.*

KIEFFER'S HYBRID. "This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidently crossed with some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark-green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a promising variety for the table or maket. It ripens all of October and part of November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown, and ripened in the house."—*From Charles Downing's Third Appendix of Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*

TESTIMONIALS.

HAGERSTOWN, WASHINGTON CO., MD., June 6, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.—

"Last November I received from your agent a Kieffer Pear tree that now has three nice pears on it. It is the finest growing tree I ever saw."

S. Z. M'LAUGHLIN.

UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE CO., PA., June 6, 1882.

"I have raised Kieffer's Hybrid Pear, and in my opinion there is nothing in the pear line that can equal it for hardiness, beauty of fruit, good keeping qualities and freedom from blight."

WILLIAM HILL.

RANCOCAS, BURLINGTON CO., N. J., July 7, 1881.

"I have Kieffer's Hybrid Pear trees on my farm, planted two years this spring, and only one year from bud when transplanted, that to-day stand over twelve (12) feet high. I also have a little tree now making its second years growth, that has on it to-day fifty-two (52) fine looking pears."

JAMES S. HANSELL.

STRASBURG, LANCASTER CO., PA., June 12, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO —

"Regarding Kieffer's Hybrid; it has fruited the second season after transplanting, and in my judgement is the finest pear I ever saw. I would recommend it to all fruit growers as one of the most profitable pears, as they will not have to wait half of a life time for the fruit, as is the case with so many varieties."

Respectfully,

B. F. BOOK.

MANTUA, GLOUCESTER CO., N. J., June 9, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.—

"I am much pleased with the six Kieffer Hybrid Pears I purchased from you last fall. They are all showing fruit, having from four to eight pears each; one or two of which I shall allow to remain, as I have no doubt, from the growth and vigor of the trees, they will come to maturity. I am so well satisfied with the stock, that I intend to plant a quantity of this variety as soon as I can get my ground ready."

Yours, Respectfully,

AARON PAUL.

AQUETUCK, ALBANY CO., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1881.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.—

DEAR SIRS:—"One year ago this fall I bought of your Agent six Kieffer Hybrid Pear trees. Although the winter was a very severe one, and the past summer a very unfavorable one for young stock, my trees made the largest growth that I ever saw made in one year. One of the trees matured three pears. They were as near like the specimen shown in your circular as could be. One of them I took to the store near here, and it weighed 13 ounces, one of them was taken from the tree, and the other we ate at home. We all thought it the best flavored pear we had ever tasted." Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. CARKNER.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

RANCOCAS, BURLINGTON CO., February 16, 1883.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.

Last October we shipped to Worcester, Mass., four peach baskets of Kieffer's Hybrid Pears of our own raising. The fruit was not sorted, but put in just as it averaged on the tree. The returns to us, from the commission house, were $3 a basket, ($6 a bushel,) less commission.

We exhibited at the Mount Holly Fair in October a branch that had grown from one fruit bud seven large perfect pears, while still another in a space of six inches had fourteen pears.

We will also add that two years ago, a young Clapp's Favorite tree on our place blighted badly, we cut the entire tree down, but noticing some signs of life near its base,—the ensuing spring we inserted, a few inches above the ground, a scion of the Kieffer. From this scion worked on this diseased stock, we have a fine vigorous tree that is at this writing 11 feet 6 inches high—giving every assurance of health, and long life. While our Kieffer's and Early Richmond Cherries were in bloom we had a heavy frost that killed the cherry blooms but the Kieffer's were not injured in the least. Yours truly,

J. S. HANSELL'S SONS.

FREEHOLD, MONMOUTH CO., N. J., July 13, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.,

The 112 Kieffer Pear trees I purchased of your agent last spring were the finest trees of this age I ever saw. Your truly,

D. D. DENISE.

DOVER, DELAWARE, June 15, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.

GENTS:—I am very much pleased with the Kieffer Pears I bought of you, they look very prosperous and are full of healthy looking pears. If I was in need of more trees I should buy the Keiffer. Yours, &c,

STEPHEN SLAUGHTER.

PATTERSON, PUTNAM CO., NEW YORK, August 18, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & CO.

I set some of your Kieffer's Hybrid Pear trees last spring, and they blossomed before they had been in the ground 30 days.

KENT HENION.

TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., July 5, 1882.

I planted two of Chase & Co.'s Kieffer Hybrid Pear trees last spring; one of them bears six fine healthy pears. They surpass anything on my premises.

H. W. KRATZ.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 27, 1882.

R. G. CHASE & CO.

My twenty-five Kieffer Pear trees set last spring are the wonder of all who see them. There is no doubt in my mind but what the Kieffer is the coming pear for profit. Yours truly,

FRANK W. THORP.

OTHER STATEMENTS.

To whom it may concern.—This is to certify that I am the originator of the Pear now known as Kieffer's Hybrid. During the past three years, 1880, 1881 and 1882, I have been under contract with R. G. Chase & Co., of the Chase Nurseries, to furnish them with *all* of the buds, scions and grafts produced by the original Kieffer Tree and all other younger trees of this variety growing on my grounds; that at the proper time for budding or grafting, I have cut the buds or scions, and have forwarded the same by express to the said R. G. Chase & Co., at Geneva, New York I can vouch for all of the buds and scions so furnished by me being of healthy growth and true to name.

ROXBORO, February 16, 1883. PETER KIEFFER.

From report of Edwin Satterthwaite, Chairman of the General Fruit Committee of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1883.

"I have fruited the Kieffer three years, and last year had more than one hundred bushels of the fruit. In productiveness it is perfectly wonderful. I never saw anything to exceed it. I had trees not over one and one half inches in diameter that produced over a bushel of fruit, every one of uniform large size, and as perfect in shape as if made in a mould and all ripening of a rich golden yellow color, quite a number with a beautiful red cheek, keeping for weeks after coloring, and when perfectly ripe of uniform good quality and sold in the market at very high prices. Many retailed at a quarter of a dollar and some at half a dollar each. It must be borne in mind that this pear is not fit to eat until perfectly ripe and soft, which it commonly is not, until long after it begins to color. It is always a splendid fruit for cooking and canning, and sells well for these purposes. The tree with me so far has proved perfectly hardy, free from disease and a most vigorous grower. Very little of the fruit rots or drops from the tree prematurely. There is far less percentage of waste with it than with any other pear that I grow. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it by far the most valuable fruit to me that I have ever had."

"Since staying here I have been to visit the orchards in New Jersey and Pennsylvania planted to Kieffer Pear, and can only say, they must be seen to be appreciated. No one can tell the story, the oldest, largest and most experienced pear growers that have been growing pears for Philadelphia market during all their lives, are the men who are going into it strongest. One man will have 200 bushels of fruit this year. Now understand this is no wild notion, but after testing and selling the fruit several seasons in the market. It is said further to be just what the canning factories want, they claiming there is nothing equal to it. Such wonderful productions I have never seen in a pear. It is surely a splendid thing.—*Canadian Horticulturist*, for October, 1882

"The Kieffer Pear is the sensation among fruit growers at present. Its quality is not *best*, but its hardiness and productiveness will make it a popular market sort. For canning it has no superior, it having acidity enough to keep it from being insipid."—*American Cultivator*, Boston, February 10, 1883.

THE CHAMPION QUINCE.

With the exception of the Kieffer Pear, the Champion Quince has proved to be the most valuable fruit introduced for a great many years.

The old varieties had, as a rule, been such a failure, that most planters had come to the conclusion that quinces could not be grown with success. It was therefore difficult to introduce the Champion, and we admit that at first we were incredulous regarding its adaptability to such a variety of soils, and to so many sections of the country; but now that it has been *thoroughly* tried, North, South, East and West, and proved eminently successful, we have no hesitancy in saying to our patrons, *plant the Champion, and it will please you in every particular.*

We have so much faith in this variety, that we believe every bush we send out will bring us more trade as soon as it begins to bear.

We find the following points in its favor:—1st. *Size, beauty and flavor:* It is, by long odds, the largest, handsomest, and finest flavored quince grown. 2d. *Early bearing and productiveness:* It begins to bear the second season after transplanting, even if one year old bushes are set—equalling the Kieffer Pear and Yellow Transparent Apple in this respect. It is as productive as a Maryland peach tree in a "bearing year." 3d. *Vigor and hardiness:* It is as rapid a grower as any variety of fruit in our nursery, with the single exception of the Kieffer Pear, and it is sufficiently hardy to *thrive* and *bear* all over New England. 4th. *Keeping qualities:* It can be kept till January, and then shipped to market and sold at the seller's own price, because there will be no other quince in competition. 5th. *Curculio proof.* The young quince has so much down that the fruit is never stung by insects, and is therefore free from the hard spots common in all other varieties.

Our stock of Champions are all *budded* on two years old French seedlings—quite different from the old-fashioned bushes grown from *cuttings.*

☞ We believe that in trees, as in anything else, "a good article at a fair price is cheaper than a poor article at any price."

"A NEW QUINCE—THE CHAMPION.—When we consider the value of the quince, whether for home use or for market, we wonder at the little that has been done for its improvement. Under these circumstances we look upon a new comer with no little interest. We had heard of the Champion Quince, but had not seen it until a party in Connecticut sent us several specimens for examination and trial. The original tree is a seedling, which attracted attention by its earliness of bearing and the uniformly large size of the fruit. It soon acquired a local reputation, and has since been placed in the trade The fruit, as shown us, runs large, some specimens being twelve inches in circumference. The skin is of a lively yellow color. The fruit appears to keep well, as at the date of writing (December 2d) some of the specimens are still green. The flesh cooks very tender, and is of excellent quality. It is claimed that this bears earlier than any other variety."—*American Agriculturist.*

Messrs. R. G. CHASE & CO. CINNAMINSON, BURLINGTON CO., N. J., 7th mo. 11th, 1882.

"The 100 Champion Quinces bought of thee, Fall of 1880, one year old from bud, have grown nicely, and are now fruiting."

HEULINGS LIPPINCOTT.

Messrs. R. G. CHASE & CO. DAMASCUS, MONTGOMERY CO., MD., June 12, 1882.

"The one year old Champion Quince I bought of your agent is now making its third year's growth. It stands *over nine* (9) *feet high*, and is covered with beautiful fruit. Last year (the second season) it *matured* forty-three (43) quinces."

J. WILLIAM SMITH

A FEW HARDY PEACHES.

Those who have watched the peach market the past few years have noticed that there are a few sorts of peaches that always fetch good prices.

1st. Those that come into the market the earliest. Those varieties that get in ahead of the glut are always sure to bring paying prices, although the size and quality of the fruit may not be superior.

2nd. No matter how great the glut may be, where a variety is brought in possessing extra fine form, beautiful color and large size, it will always sell:—sell quickly, and sell at a good round figure.

3rd. The sorts that are brought in late in the season, those varieties that come after the usual rush of peaches is over, and that can be handled like apples, and if not marketed one day come out in good condition the second, always pay the grower handsome returns.

The orchardist, in addition to the above points, has discovered that certain varieties, as a rule, will produce fruit the off years: that in seasons when the peach crop was pronounced "ruined" by unfavorable weather, there has been for the past few years, certain sorts that appeared to be about as plenty as the same varieties are in the glutted season. In short, some sorts that, like the Duchess of Oldenburgh apple, will produce good crops under the most adverse circumstances. Such peaches of course cannot fail to yield handsome returns, so that in making up a selection for an orchard, the shrewd and intelligent planter, in order not to have all his eggs in one basket, will now select an assortment, viz:—some the earliest, some of those sorts that are superior in size, form and color, others that ripen late, and still others that are pretty sure to bear in unfavorable seasons. If of the second class named above (those of superior size, color, &c.) he can find varieties that have proved uniformly hardy and fruitful; he is doubly fortunate. Below we name a few varieties that have been most thoroughly tested, and comply with the above requirements.

Our salesmen are furnished with colored engravings of the following varieties, drawn from nature, and will cheerfully exhibit the same to those who are interested in peach culture. By giving your orders to our authorized salesmen, you can be insured of the delivery of the trees on your premises, or at your nearest rail road station in good order, and getting stock true to name. We offer only extra selected stock, grown in the best possible manner, and propagated by budding on healthy seedlings grown from mountain pits. When proper care is exercised in the selection of right varieties and of stock grown in a manner that insures a healthy, productive and long lived tree, the peach is one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown, and one that brings back the money invested in the shortest possible time. From among a large number of varieties, we have selected these as those that in our opinion possess the greatest number of desirable qualities. They are of Northern and English origin, and we are confident they will prove as hardy, healthy and productive, as the seedlings of our grandfather's day, when there were no "off years."

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

WATERLOO.—For an extra early peach, one need look no further than this. The tree has proved itself to be hardy and productive. The fruit is of good size, good form, and ripens from two to three weeks earlier than Hale's Early, and we believe it to be the earliest ripening Peach now grown. The fact that it *originated* as far North as Ontario Co., N. Y., is proof of its unusual hardiness and its ability to resist late frosts successfully.

WHEATLAND.—This is one of our most valuable new sorts, and has come to stay. The fruit is very large, quality the very best, color a deep golden yellow. The tree is a stout, sturdy grower and very productive. It is pre-eminently a valuable and profitable market fruit, averaging in size, as it does, considerably larger than Crawford's Late, it promises to supercede that old variety. With Crawford's retailing at 50 cents a basket, the Wheatland is quickly picked up at 75 cents to $1.00 a basket. It has carried off first honors at the New York State Fairs. Free stone. Downing says of this variety:—"It somewhat resembles Crawford's Late but more sturdy and strong of growth. It bears large crops of fruit of large size and showy. It will endure distant shipment well and is valuable for all family purpose. Flesh yellow, firm yet juicy, sweet and of fine quality.'

WAGER.—This peach is as unique as it is valuable. The tree though a slow grower, and never attaining very large size, is the hadiest of the hardy. It is noted for bearing uniform and heavy crops when varieties like the Crawford are entirely ruined by the severity of the winter. The fruit is of full medium size, bright golden yellow, with a reddish blush. It is remarkably thick fleshed, with a very small stone. It can be skinned as easily as the banana. We believe that it will produce more fruit in off years, and more clean cash per acre, taking one year with another, than any other variety, and that it is pre-eminently the best yellow fleshed, freestone, canning Peach now grown. It is in season with Early Crawford.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1879.

A box of very delicious peaches reached us about the 20th of Sept. from Honeoye, N. Y. The Peaches were of the Wager variety and of elegant and delicate flavor, of medium size, rich yellow color and flesh juicy, tender and compact. We had not tasted a peach the present season that would not compare with them in quality.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, Editor of Farm Journal.

LORD PALMERSTON.—Imagine a stump of the world increased about twenty-five per cent in size, and you have a very good conception of this peach. It is one of the new importations from England, and is rapidly taking front rank among our profitable market peaches. Chas. Downing, who is to-day acknowledged to be the highest authority on fruits in this country, says of this variety:—"The fruit is *very* large, skin whitish with a showy pink cheek, flesh firm, yet melting, juicy and rich." No higher praise could be bestowed on a fruit.

GARFIELD.—This peach originated in Cayuga County, New York. The tree is hardy, foliage large glossy green, unlike any other variety. The fruit is always large, of a deep orange red color, becoming dark on exposed side. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy. It has attracted universal admiration wherever exhibited, and has taken the first premium at the Cayuga County Fair for three years. It ripens in York State the middle of September. Freestone.

STEVEN'S RARERIPE PEACH.

This valuable peach was called to our attention by a letter written by the venerable Chas. Downing, in which he spoke of it in the very highest terms, as a profitable market variety, giving also some figures, printed elsewhere, of the enormous profits some of the farmers in his vicinity had realized from its cultivation.

Careful investigation has revealed to us some astonishing facts and figures regarding this peach, and has convinced us, as every one who investigates it must be convinced, that it is the most profitable market variety ever produced in this country.

The tree is a very vigorous grower, comes into bearing the second season after transplanting and yields immense crops. It has proved its ability to resist severe cold and fruit freely "off years" when most other varieties yield no fruit.

The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free, far surpassing in beauty any painted picture. In flavor as well as in appearance it is superb. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues from three to four weeks. Freestone, white fleshed, juicy and high flavored.

There can be no question but what this peach has come to stay. There are a few farmers in Eastern New York who have already made large sums in growing it They have but led the way in which thousands will follow in the immediate future. We are confident that whoever buys this variety will within two years regret sincerely that his orchard is not larger.

We have a limited number of trees to offer to our patrons this season for the first time. And from all we can learn, we believe we are the first to push this valuable peach.

By ordering of our agents, you are guaranteed trees true to name, delivered in good condition and satisfactory in every respect.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Charles Downing says:—"The peach growers a few miles north of here received the most money last season (1881) from Stevens Late Rareripe. Mr. Allen Rhodes sold of this last kind one basket for $8, two baskets at $7.50 each, eleven baskets at $7 each. Each basket contained fourteen quarts. Six hundred and fifty trees cleared $3,300. This Stevens Rareripe is a new name to me, but Mr. Rhodes says he has grown it ten years."

L. I. Hasbrouck, of Ulster County, N. Y., says:—"My neighbor Mr. Allen Rhodes has some trees of the Stevens Rareripe Peach. In 1881, they sold as high as $8 a basket in West Washington Market, New York. The baskets were small. They were the finest peaches I ever saw and will sell at good paying prices even if there should be a glut in the market."

James Degraff, of Ulster County, says:—"I am growing the Stevens Rareripe and think more of it than any other peach. I sold some at $6 a basket when other peaches were selling at $3 a basket."

Allen Rhodes, of Ulster Co., says:—"I have about fifty varieties of peaches, Stevens Rareripe I have grown for eleven years. It resembles Old Mixon Free nearer than any other peach, a little darker blush. The true report of my success with ninety-five trees the second season after transplanting is this, 143 baskets containing fourteen quarts each, were sold by G. Furman & Co., West Washington Market, for $721. The tree is a very vigorous grower bearing at two years old, ripens with the last of Late Crawford and continues some weeks."

OFFICE OF G. FURMAN & Co.,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET,

NEW YORK, February 28, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTS:—Enclosed find statement of sales of peaches for Allen Rhodes in the fall of 1881. We consider the Stevens Rareripe one of the best varieties of late peaches.

G. FURMAN & CO.

Extracts from detailed statement of G. Furman & Co.

October 1, 1881.—10 baskets of peaches at	$5	$50.00
October 3, 1881.—16 baskets of peaches at	5	80,00
October 4, 1881.— 8 baskets of peaches at	6	48.00
October 4, 1881.— 4 baskets of peaches at	5.50	22.00
October 4, 1881 — 4 baskets of peaches at	5	20,00
October 5, 1881.— 1 basket of peaches at	7	7.00
October 5, 1881.— 5 baskets of peaches at	6.50	32.50
October 5, 1881.— 5 baskets of peaches at	6	30.00
October 5, 1881.— 4 baskets of peaches at	5	20.00
October 6, 1881 — 1 basket of peaches at	8	8.00
October 6, 1881.— 2 baskets of peaches at	7.50	15.00
October 6, 1881.—11 baskets of peaches at	7	77.00
October 7, 1881.— 4 baskets of peaches at	6	24.00
October 8. 1881.— 1 basket of peaches at	8	8.00
October 10, 1881.—2 baskets of peaches at	6	12.00
October 10, 1881.—2 baskets of peaches at	5	10.00
October 24, 1881.—2 baskets of peaches at	6	12.00
October 24, 1881.—4 baskets of peaches at	5.50	22.00
October 24, 1881.—5 baskets of peaches at	5	25.00

An average of $5.73 @ basket, $13 @ bushel. These were all of the Stevens Rareripe variety.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

MESSRS.:—In reply to your inquiry as to what common varieties of peaches were selling at when Stevens Rareripe were bringing such high prices, will say, the price varied from 50 cents for the inferior grade to $2 per basket for the very choicest of common sorts.

G FURMAN & CO.

The "BRIGHTON"

THE BEST HARDY, EARLY RED GRAPE.

G. W. Cruikshank, Esq., of Elkton, Md., says:—"The development of the BRIGHTON is remarkable. The past season it threw out branches fully sixteen feet long, and bore not less than a bushel of grapes that were simply splendid."

Jos. S. Miner, of Bridgeton, N. J., says:—"I am much pleased with the BRIGHTON vine and fruit. I have purposely subjected the vine to the severest test, and it came out all right."

Wm. H. Cowley, of Pine Bush, N. Y., says:—"I have the BRIGHTON grape in bearing, have never raised a grape of any kind that would compare with it for hardiness, quality and abundant bearing."

S. Newlin Stokes, of Moorestown, N. J., says:—"The BRIGHTON grape has fruited for two years, and I pronounce it the best grape I ever ate."

Saml. R. Lenhart, of Fort Washington, Montgomery Co., Pa., says:—"To say that I am decidedly pleased with it does not begin to express my opinion. It beats anything in the line of grapes I know of."

Victor H. Wells, of Cutchogue, L. I., says:—"I consider the BRIGHTON grape the finest grape that grows."

W. W. Conover, of Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J., says:—"The BRIGHTON is as hardy and healthy as the Concord, with a flavor that excels any out door grape that I ever tasted I shall plant more of them the coming season, as I believe thoroughly in the BRIGHTON."

E. D. Sell, of Canton, Ohio, says:—"I have the BRIGHTON in bearing. For quality of fruit it has no superior."

From Report of Proceedings of American Pomological Society, 1881:

T. S. Hubbard, of Chatauqua Co., N. Y.—"The BRIGHTON succeeds well in Western New York."

P. J. Berkman, of Georgia—"A star for the BRIGHTON for Georgia."

Geo. W. Campbell.—"I want one for Ohio."

Dr. Hexamer, of New York.—"I consider it the best hardy red grape."

T. T. Lyon, of Michigan.—"It should have a star for Michigan."

Robert Manning, of Mass.—"The BRIGHTON continues excellent."

Franklin Davis, of Va.—"It should have a star for Virginia."

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Mass., President of American Pomological Society.—"The more it is known the better it will be liked,

Our grapes will be selected two years old vines; that with proper care should fruit the second season after transplanting. Every customer will receive our illustrated instructions showing how to prune the vines from year to year. They are so simple and plain that a child can easily do the work.

"A THING WILL FETCH ITS WORTH."

"MOORE'S EARLY."

New $60.00 Prize Grape.

VERY HARDY, VERY EARLY, FINE QUALITY, NEVER MILDEWS.

THE BEST EARLY BLACK GRAPE.

Winner of a first-class Certificate of Merit. The $60.00 Prize for the best new seedling.

Thirty First Prizes. **Two Silver Medals.**

A New Hardy Grape, combining the following desirable qualities, viz: Hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness, maturing ten days earlier than the Hartford Prolific, and twenty days before the Concord.

The $60.00 Prize offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the best new seedling, after a satisfactory trial, was awarded to John B. Moore, for the new seedling —MOORE'S EARLY.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President American Pomological Society, says:

"In regard to MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE, I have to say that it appears to be quite equal in vigor, productiveness and quality, with the Concord, and was the last season, the earliest variety in my collection of forty varieties, being more thoroughly and evenly colored than the Champion, which I had before considered the earliest.

"John B. Moore, sent six bunches of his new MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE to the editor of the *Farm Journal*, to be placed on exhibition at the Pennsylvania State Fair. We never saw finer bunches of black out-door Grapes, nor as fine."—*Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Nov.* 1879.

"As previously noticed in this column, the writer planted out in the Spring of 1878, a one year old vine of MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE. One vine has fruited this year. The bunch is large, berry round, large (as large as the Wilder, or Rodgers No 4), color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. The vine is exceedingly hardy. There is no sign of mildew or other disease on vine or berry, while many of our other varieties are somewhat affected. Our fruit was fully ripe on the first of September. The Hartfords were ten days later, and the Concords will not be ready for eating before the 20th of September. The writer has fifteen varieties, but this beats them all for earliness."—*New Bedford Evening Standard, Sep.* 16, 1879.

At a meeting of the Chatauqua County Horticultural Society, held at Dunkirk, New York, December 1st, 1880, a vote being taken for the *best four grapes to plant for profit,* resulted in the MOORE'S EARLY being one of the four receiving the highest number of votes.

The "GOLDEN POCKLINGTON"

The best hardy, White Grape.

The POCKLINGTON is a seedling from the *Concord.*

The vine is a STRONG GROWER, HAVING LARGE, THICK, LEATHERY FOLIAGE, and *never mildews*—either in foliage or fruit.

The fruit is of a light golden yellow, covered with bloom; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set on the bunch; quality better than the Concord in its best state. Ripens with the Concord, and will prove to be the *White Grape for the million*—both for MARKET AND HOME USE—and is adapted to succeed in all sections of the country.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18th, 1880.—"Thanks for the fine basket of Pocklington grapes, which are giving our family a lucious feast. It is a remarkable variety, so rich and sweet, and withal so hardy and vigorous, as it proves in your cold location." MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, Editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, October 14, 1879, writes:—"I find the plants of Pocklington Grape are growing finely. It is one of the best growers we have. From what I have seen of it, it is a very promising variety."

The American Agriculturist says of it.—"Of much better quality than Concord; intensely sweet. The berry adheres well to the stalks, and has every appearance of being a good keeper. The great size and copious bloom makes this Grape attractive to the eye."

"I saw the Pocklington repeatedly, growing at Rochester. It was eatable Sept. 1st; was in its glory Sept. 15; was still good Oct. 1st, when it had assumed a rich amber hue. It is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive—a grape that will succeed with the Concord."—CHAS. A. GREEN, in *Country Gentleman.*

"The Pocklington, how do you like it?" has been asked of me so often, I avail myself of the columns of the *Rural New Yorker* to give a more general reply than I could in separate answers to individual questioners. I will say I like its large size, both in bunch and berry; the hardiness, health and Concord character of the vine, both in growth and foliage; and I like it especially for those qualities which promise to make it both valuable and profitable as a shipping and market grape. When fully ripe its color—a handsome golden yellow—is quite attractive, the clusters are very large, the skin of the berries, although thin, is quite tenacious, and this grape will bear handling and shipping, with ordinarily good care, much better than the Concord, or any of its seedlings within my knowledge. Then I think it will prove one of the best keepers. For two successive years I kept clusters of the Pocklington in the ordinary temperature of a living-room for three months, and found them neither to decay nor lose flavor, and they gradually dry into raisins.—GEO. W. CAMPBELL, *in Rural New Yorker.*

The following First Premiums have been awarded to the Pocklington Grape: Western New York Fair, 1878. Provincial Exposition, Toronto, 1879. Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879. Western New York Fair, 1379. Geneva, N. Y. Fair, 1880. Western New York Fair, 1880.

"GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST."

THE "VERGENNES"

THE BEST HARDY LATE KEEPING GRAPE.

With ordinary care, in a cool room or dry cellar, the fruit will be as fresh and sound in January as in September. The bunch and berries are large, the color like the Catawba and the quality equal to the Iona. It has very few seeds and those small. A sprightly, melting pulp that entirely dissolves in the mouth. It originated with Mr. Wm. E. Greene of Vergennes, Vt., who makes the following statement:

"The "VERGENNES" GRAPE is a chance seedling found growing in my garden, where there are more than twenty varieties in bearing. Its vigorous growth and healthy appearance induced me to let it remain until it fruited. It has now been in bearing five years, and has proved to be EXTREMELY PRODUCTIVE. Clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious, AND ITS KEEPING QUALITIES ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF ANY OTHER VARIETY I KNOW OF. I HAD THE FRUIT THE MIDDLE OF MARCH ALMOST AS FRESH AS WHEN PICKED."

The *vine* is a very hardy, strong, rapid grower, and HAS ALWAYS MADE FROM 10 TO 16 FEET OF WOOD IN A SEASON. The leaf is large, downy, and free from mildew; consequently it has ripened more wood than any of my other varieties.

The following is from the Rev. Geo. E. Hall, Vergennes, Vt., under date of December 30, 1878:—

"I have fifteen kinds of grapes. The "Virgennes" is a rapid grower, and prolific, makes a fine show, regular clusters, and large fruit. It is the best grape to keep I have ever known."

Wm. Ladd, Vergennes, Vt., writes under date of March 17, 1878 —

"The last two seasons I have had the pleasure of witnessing the development of the Greene's "Vergennes," from early spring to its *maturity*. When I first found this grape in good eating condition there was no other variety excepting the Champion that seemed to have completed its growth. I had the pleasure of eating some of the fruit, a few days since apparently as plump, fresh and sprightly in flavor as when plucked from the vine."

At the meeting of the Western N. Y., Horticultural Society, held at Rochester, January 28 and 29, 1880, the Committee reported as follows on the Vergennes. —"Of exceeding good quality, a good keeper, and valuable acquisition to our list of new grapes."

From the Ohio Farmer, Feb. 15, 1881.

"We received last week a specimen of the new grape "Vergennes" in perfect state of preservation, thus proving its valuable keeping qualities. This grape has received strong endorsements and promises to be a valuable addition to our list of first-class grapes."

THE GOLDEN CAROLINE RASPBERRY.

Chas. Downing says:—"This fine new raspberry is supposed to be a seedling of Brinckle's Orange and a Golden Cap. Canes very strong, vigorous, sometimes branching. It is very prolific and is an acquisition worthy of a place in every home garden, but it is too soft to ship. Fruit quite large; deep orange yellow in color, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and of very good quality. It continues a long time in use."—Taken from *Downing's last Fruit Appendix.*

This delicious fruit is the first thoroughly hardy yellow raspberry that has ever been produced As Mr. Downing says, the fruit is of good size, running larger than the Brandywine and in color is more beautiful than any picture that can be painted. In flavor it stands without a peer among all raspberries. For a beautiful fruit, it is among raspberries what the famous Lady Apple is among apples, and is eagerly sought after by every one who has ever tasted it.

For those who have a market near home, no berry can be more profitable; for its beautiful color and fine flavor make it always command a fancy price. But for those who have not a market near at hand, it is only good for home use, as it will not bear shipping long distances. There is not a village of any size in this country, but what will take a liberal quantity of the Carolines at good prices. It also is something that every man should have in his own garden in sufficient quantities to supply his table, even if he does not aim to raise it for market.

One of our old customers, A. G. Sharp, Esq., of Berkshire County, Mass., under date of February 27, 1883, writes:—"There is no question but what the Golden Caroline is a thoroughly hardy raspberry. On the 10th of last October, I found a cane about thirteen inches tall that had on it twenty-five large, ripe berries,—a much better show than I ever saw in any plate of the fruit in my life, and this plant that produced this prodigious crop, was set out on the 18th of the May previous, in a field with over one thousand others and had ordinary field culture. This cane was cut and placed on exhibition in the city of Pittsfield, where it attracted much attention."

The Golden Caroline is one of those gems among fruits, that to be prized, needs only to be known.

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., March 10, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to the Golden Caroline Raspberry will say:—"When in Berkshire Co., Mass. last season, I saw it in fruiting on the farm of A. S. Sharp, who had out some over a thousand of plants of this variety. I have yet to see a colored plate that can equal this berry in beauty. To the eye it is most tempting and as fine in flavor as it is in appearance; rich, juicy, melting and high flavored. I believe it is destined to become one of the most popular of berries for home use and for home markets. Should say it was too soft to ship long distances; but for home use, there can be none better, in my opinion.

Respectfully,

EDWARD M. FULLER.

"The cluster of Golden Caroline Raspberries shown in Mr. Cooley's window last week attracted much attention. There were 25 large, ripe berries, picked October 10, on a sprig only a few inches long, grown by Granville Sharp of Richmond, who tells us that the plant, with over one thousand others, was set on the 18th of May last, and has had only ordinary field cultivation, and is a very hardy variety."—From the *Berkshire County Eagle.*

PITTSFIELD, MASS., October 19, 1882.

STOCK DELIVERED IN GOOD CONDITION.

THE HANSELL.

THE EARLIEST RED RASPBERRY.

"It stands single and alone, above all competition."—JUDGE PARRY.

As the Brandywine has for some years been the leading market berry, we for convenience will compare the Hansell with that well known sort:

1st. IN EARLINESS. It is at least ten days earlier than the Brandywine. This alone would make it a great acquisition.

2d. IT IS PERFECTLY HARDY. It passed the severe winter of 1880–'81 uninjured, while Brandywine alongside suffered severely. It appears to be as hardy as the Turner.

3d. IT IS OF LARGE SIZE—larger than Brandywine, equally as good a shipper, as good color, and of much better quality.

4th. IT IS MORE PRODUCTIVE—plants in the same field, and under the same cultivation, yielding one-third more fruit.

5th. IT COMMANDS A HIGHER PRICE. In 1880 the berries brought 22 cents a pint; in 1881, 20 cents; in 1882, 20 cents. There were no other red raspberries in the market to compete with them.

6th. When the productiveness of the plants and the price the fruit has fetched are considered, it will be seen that it is, under like condition, worth *more* than double the Brandywine to the planter.

In conclusion: Our plants are direct from the original plantation, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and we can vouch for their purity and health. This is the first season it has been offered to the public, and we feel a pardonable pride in being instrumental in placing so valuable a fruit on the market.

"THE HANSELL RASPBERRY.—This is represented as an accidental seedling, found on the farm of Hansell Bros., near Beverly, N. J. This season the first berries were gathered on the 4th of June; the picking for market was made on the 11th of June. A company of the most eminent fruit growers of New Jersey met on the farm, examined the fruit, and unanimously agreed that in addition to many other good points as a market fruit, it was the earliest red raspberry known."—*The Gardener's Monthly.*

THE HANSELL RASPBERRY.—"This remarkable raspberry originated with the late James S. Hansell, a noted fruit grower in Burlington county, N. Jersey, some eight years ago, and ripens in advance of all others, whether black, red, yellow or purple. It was ripe in 1880 on the 4th of June, and in 1881 on June 11th. The past backward season, when nearly everything was two weeks later in ripening than usual, it was ripe on the 20th of June—in all instances ten days in advance of the Brandywine, growing beside it, with the same treatment: It may be described as follows:—Canes, very hardy and of vigorous growth and production; color, brightest crimson; size, medium to large; texture, very firm, having been shipped four hundred miles in good condition; quality, best—unsurpassed; season, extra early. Owing to its extreme earliness and other good qualities, it is confidently believed to be the most desirable and valuable raspberry in existence. With the originator, who amassed a large fortune by fruit culture, it has been so profitable that he continued extending his plantations, until at the time of his death he had over ten acres of it growing, while his successors are still planting more. A noted fruit grower, in speaking of it a few days ago, said: 'Judging it as one would an animal, I think there is no other raspberry that will score so many points."—*Farm and Garden.*

REPORT OF CROP MARKETED IN 1882.

From ten acres on the grounds of the originator were sold 26,274 pints of berries, which, after deducting freight, cartage and commission, returned $1.814.06.

These figures seem scarcely to need any apology, yet it is but just to the berry to state—First: all the plants stand, exposed on soil not particularly suited to grow raspberries. Second: of over three-quarters of the plantation it was the *first years of fruiting*. Third: they were grown *without manure and without culture*, the ground being permitted to remain undisturbed to allow all the young plants to grow—which, as all fruit growers know, draws heavily upon the fruiting canes. Fourth: on Monday, July 3, it stormed, preventing picking, and as pickers could not be secured on the 4th of July, no picking could be performed from Friday, June 30, to Wednesday, July 5, whereby nearly the whole of one picking was lost—besides, several crates were sold to grocerymen in the neighboring village and persons calling at the farm, the receipts of which were omitted from the above report.

REPORT OF SHIPPER, WHO SOLD THE FRUIT.

BEVERLY, N. J., January 1, 1883.

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of December 19, received. In reply would state that I have handled the "Hansell" ever since it originated—especially the season of 1882, shipping as high as 9000 pints per week. Shipped principally to New York and Newark markets, a distance of nearly 90 miles by rail, but have shipped them as far as Worcester, Mass., by rail, a distance of 300 miles. It always arrived in prime condition and *brought the highest market price.* [The Italics are his.] The past season the first shipment brought 20 cents per pint, wholesale, and during the whole season it run from 2 to 4 cents higher than any other raspberry I shipped. It is at least ten days ahead of any other berry that I ship; it has the advantage also of ripening in large quantities at once, thereby enabling the grower to get the bulk of his crop off before the market gets glutted. So far as my knowledge extends it is the best berry for grower and shipper. I have been handling raspberries for the past ten years or more, in large quantities, in some cases by carloads.

Yours respectfully,
E. R. VANSCIVER.

The history of the Hansell is not without interest. Some eight years ago, it was noticed growing among weeds and grass, by the side of a barn in Burlington County, New Jersey, a spot so unfavorable for a raspberry, that only a variety of great inherent vigor could live there. Here it remained for two years, where, in the meantime, it was eaten down by a cow tied near by. By rare good fortune (for it was purely by chance) it escaped being dug up in clearing the ground of Elders and other "trash." After a time, a branch attained sufficient age to bear fruit. These first few berries, in their half-buried-alive position, were so fine as to attract the attention of the owner of the property—the late J. S. Hansell, a practical and eminently successful fruit grower. On being transferred to the field, it proved so signally fine and profitable, that Mr. H. set about increasing and planting it, as rapidly as practicable, until at the time of his death (in 1881) he had ten acres of it growing, while his successors continued to plant more. The name, which is synonymous with justice in the region where he formerly lived, is given the seedling, as peculiarly appropriate, to commemorate the name of a good and estimable gentlemen well worthy of emulation. *The American Garden.*

"SEE THAT OUR NAME HEADS THE ORDER."

THE OHIO RASPBERRY. (BLACK.)

The Ohio Raspberry originated with Hiram Vandusen, of Wayne County, N. Y., something like fifteen years ago. In those days black raspberries were but little thought of and no particular attention was given this, outside of the immediate locality where it originated. As the market began to call for this fruit, one variety after another was brought forward by Nurserymen, pushed upon the market and after a few years trial rejected by those who planted for profit. During all these years the Ohio kept pushing its way from neighborhood to neighborhood, till to-day it is more raised in Northern and Western New York than any other variety. Those who have grown it for years claim first:—that it is the most prolific variety that they can find and remains a long time in fruiting.

Second:—The berry is remarkably firm, making it excellent for shipping purposes, very fine in flavor, and in size, above medium. Third:—that the fruit will bear shipping further, will keep longer, and when dried will make from one fourth to one third pounds more than any other variety.

They also claim that the plant is very vigorous, the canes large, strong and perfectly hardy. Their custom is to plant it about two feet apart in the row and the rows seven feet apart, which takes thirty-one hundred plants to the acre. With common varieties they plant the rows six feet apart; but this being a stronger grower, they give it a little more room.

Knowing these to be the facts, we have taken measures to supply a few thousand very choice transplanted bushes, which we shall offer to our customers this season for the first time. The plants delivered by us will be strong, well rooted, and with fair care should yield a good crop the second season after transplanting. Such plants are a striking contrast to the weak, sickly tips or suckers, dug up from old neglected bearing patches, that are annually offered at very cheap rates. These plants of ours we can guarantee to give satisfaction.

STATEMENTS OF GROWERS.

NEWARK, N. Y., January 18, 1883.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had a good deal of experience with the Ohio Raspberry and think very much of it. By actual count, in three different men's grounds last season, when grown side by side with the Gregg it averaged from two to three times the number of berries per cluster and nearly one fourth more clusters on a stalk of the same size and length. The berry is very firm and meaty, sweet and good flavored and the fruit when dried, retains its form perfectly. I have sold my dried berries this season for 28 cents per pound and since then I have been offered 32 and have seen them lately quoted in Chicago at 34 cents per pound. It takes from two and a half to three quarts of fresh berries to make a pound of dried fruit.

Respectfully,

H. P. VANDUSEN, M. D.

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., February 5, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Your inquiry regarding the Ohio Raspberry just received. It affords me pleasure to say that this berry, with me, surpasses in every respect any black raspberry I have ever grown. It has proved itself hardy, productive and also a strong and upright grower. The fruit is of good size and very firm: consequently ships well. It is of a most excellent flavor. Of the Ohio, I can raise at least one fourth more quarts per acre than of any other variety, and I have tried several, having had years of experience in growing berries. I had last season one acre on rather poor soil that yielded over 4000 quarts. Seven cents per quart I considered a fair price, *although I was offered ten cents last year and refused it*, as I evaporated all my berries. My dried fruit I sold at from 27 to 32 cents per pound. I have now nearly twenty acres of the Ohio Raspberry and shall plant seven more this spring.

Very truly yours,

JNO. H. TEATS.

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

WATER VALLEY, N. Y., February 6, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry on the Ohio Raspberry, will say it is hardy and very productive, fruit of good size, fine flavor and firm: consequently excellent for shipping. It takes nearly three quarts of fruit for one pound of dried, and when a grower gets 25 cents per pound for dried fruit, *or in that proportion for fresh fruit* (viz. 8¼ cts per qt.) *he is doing far better than with any other farm crop.* My opinion is that the Ohio is one of the best, if not the *best*, of all the black raspberries that we have in cultivation. This opinion I have formed after fruiting it for several years.

Very truly,

E. C. HUBBARD.

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., February 12, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding the Ohio Raspberry; it is very hardy and extremely productive. The fruit is of good size and a first-class shipper. The flavor is excellent, sweet and spicy. I consider fifty bushels per acre a fair average crop for yearling bushes and 100 bushels per acre for bushes two years old. I have grown, myself, over sixty-six bushels per acre from one year old bushes and sold my fruit for 10 cents per quart. I consider this the best black raspberry to-day known, either for home use or for market. It continues in full picking from three to five weeks.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. PULVER.

WALWORTH, N. Y., February 8, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the Ohio for three years and I like it. The fruit is of good size, good flavor and ships well. Under unfavorable circumstances I picked from three acres, over 60 bushels the first year of fruiting. I have got eight acres to pick this year.

J. PUTNAM.

NEWARK SMALL FRUIT AND GRAPE FARM.

GENTS:—For about fifteen years, I have made the raising of small fruits and vines a specialty. During that time I have raised extensively the Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, Miami, Ontario, Ohio, &c. Have now among my varieties Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Doolittle and Ohio. Have made plants as well as fruits my especial study. I do not hesitate to endorse fully the above claims in favor of the Ohio. I consider it in all respects the best Black Cap known to me.

L. J. BRYANT.

OFFICE WAYNE PRESERVING COMPANY, NEWARK, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS:—I have packed large quantities of raspberries for several years, but find none preferable to the Ohio. In fact, no other variety equals them in solidity; they have less seed, shrink less, and retain perfectly their natural flaver. I value them highly.

E. A. EDGETT.

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., March 10, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry on the Ohio Raspberry will say that I have found it perfectly hardy and very productive. The berry is of good size and ships excellently well. From my own experience and what I have seen of others, I regard this berry as one of the best, if not the *very best* of all black raspberries for general cultivation.

Respectfully,

A. O. MILLER.

"NO EXTRAS FOR PACKING OR FREIGHT."

WACHUSETTS THORNLESS BLACKBERRY.

The Best to Bear,
The Best to Sell,
The Best to Eat,
The Easiest to Grow,
The Easiest to Pick.

The Chase Nurseries are among the pioneers in bringing this valuable fruit to the attention of the public.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the Wachusetts Thornless, combines more valuable points than any blackberry ever offered for sale.

For home use it is perfection. So hardy as to require no protection in any part of New York, or New England; so thrifty as to grow with really no care when once properly planted, yet does not "spread all over creation," like common sorts. In fact it suckers (spreads) *very little indeed* unless the roots are torn or cut.

It will yield more fruit on an average than any variety known to us. The fruit has that peculiar refreshing flavor never before found, except in those juicy wild berries, picked from shady woodland dells in our boyhood days.

And last but not least, the bearing canes are thornless, an advantage over common varieties that every grower can appreciate. The new wood each season (such as we deliver) always shows an occasional thorn, but these drop off the first winter, so the bearing canes are thornless. So much for the Wachusetts as a *family* fruit.

For the benefit of those who grow fruit for market purposes, we will ask our friends to read what our old customers who have grown it, say of this as a market variety. This berry is destined to put many thousands of dollars into the pockets of the *farmers* of our country. He who plants early and freely of this variety, plants wisely.

The bushes will be extra selected and should give a good crop the second season after transplanting.

WHAT THE GROWERS SAY.

BOXBORO, MASS., January 25, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co.

MESSRS:—In reply to your inquiry, will say. Wachusetts Thornless has done better for me than any variety I ever planted. In flavor, it is sweeter and better than any other variety I ever grew or saw, and the fruit ripens more evenly. I think much of this variety.

Yours truly,

D. W. COBLEIGH.

WESTFORD, MASS., February 8, 1883.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & Co.

In regard to the Wachusetts Thornless, I would say that most growers in this section who have other kinds are plowing them up and replacing them with this variety.

C. HAMLIN.

BOXBORO, MASS., February 6, 1883.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & Co.

The Wachusetts Thornless Blackberry is a good one for the market, because it is hardy, of a medium, uniform size, a deep gloss black and a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen from the 1st, to the 6th of August.

EPHRAIM B. COBLEIGH.

WESTFORD, MASS., March 8, 1883.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & Co.

After five years experience I think the Wachusetts Thornless Blackberry the best of any variety I know of. It is perfectly hardy, a great bearer and easy of cultivation.

LUTHER WILKINS.

WESTFORD, MASS., February 19, 1883.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & Co.

I have grown the Wachusetts Thornless Blackberry for about ten years, and would plant no other kind. I have one acre of the Wachusetts that *netted me one thousand dollars in* 1881, *and seven hundred dollars in* 1882, *from one third of a crop,* owing to a severe drouth in this section.

They are entirely hardy, standing our cold winters without any protection. In addition to their other good qualities, they are very much easier to pick than the thorny kinds.

ALBERT P. RICHARDSON.

WESTFORD, MASS , February 14, 1882.

MESSRS. R. G. CHASE & Co.

I am raising the Wachusetts Blackberry, and I have also one acre of Dorchesters and small patches of several other kinds, but the Wachusetts is the best of them all, everything considered. I never raised any variety that would equal it as a producer. It is perfectly hardy.

GEO. T. DAY.

Frank Ford, one of the largest and most successful of small fruit growers of Portage County, Ohio, says of the Wachusetts Thornless:

"It has a striking flavor I cannot describe, but reminds me of the refreshing flavor of the long wild berries I used to pluck on the mountains when a boy. It is quite sweet, but sprightly and melting, good size, hardy, productive, and quality the very best The bearing canes have no thorns."

SMITH'S "IMPROVED" GOOSEBERRY.

This is the most valuable of all our American gooseberries. The bush is a vigorous upright grower, really deserving the name of "Tree Gooseberry." It is the most productive variety yet introduced. The fruit is of large size, often measuring very close to one inch in *diameter*, or three inches in circumference. It is of a light green color, shading on the golden, and is covered with a beautiful bloom. Before reaching maturity the fruit has a most delicious flavor cooked, being free from that extremely rank acidity that is the curse of nearly all gooseberries. When fully ripe it has a delicious flavor and no fruit can be nicer to eat from the hand. These qualities make it a most desirable, in fact an almost indispensable fruit for home use and of the greatest value for market. It is not subject to mildew.

The American Pomological Society, state of Smith s Improved Gooseberry: "that it is of large size, oval in shape, light green and very good whether for home use or for market.

Mr. D. D. Denise, of Monmouth Co., N. J., has an acre of gooseberries in bearing which has received only the most ordinary culture, yet in the season of 1880, he sold from this patch a trifle over three hundred and sixty dollars, and in the season of 1881, two hundred and eighty odd dollars worth. What he has done, can again be done by any man who has the enterprise to start in the work. Those men who *lead the way* into this field of fruit raising, will reap a rich reward.

QUEEN CURRANT.

This remarkable currant was imported from France some ten years ago. In fruiting the bush has the appearance of being almost leafless, so completely does its immense load of fruit hide the foliage. The bunches are *long* and berries large, resembling a small bunch of Delaware Grapes in all but *color*. The bush in habit, resembles Smith's Improved Gooseberry, being a strong and very upright grower, making when properly cared for, a perfect little tree. The flavor is superb; not to be compared with any other variety. It is delicious eating, both from the hand and table. For making jelly it is without an equal, as it is a rich amber-colored shade of red, beautiful beyond description. For the market, the productiveness of the bush (or tree), the large size, fine color and exquisite flavor of fruit, render it far more profitable than any of our oldest sorts. The "Queen" will yield the planter more clean cash to the square rod, than any currant in the world, unless it be Fay's Prolific.

DOWNING'S MAMMOTH DEWBERRY.

This berry was discovered by an Ohio soldier during our Civil War in his campaign in West Virginia, near twenty years ago. The fruit was of such remarkable size and excellence, that the locality was noted, and after his discharge from the service, he returned to the spot where his favorite berries grew, dug up a number of the plants and carried them to his home in west-central Ohio, where they were planted in a number of gardens. Here they have been growing and fruiting for twelve or fifteen years, as finely as on their Virginia hills.

The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard centre or core.

As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, it will be very desirable for garden culture.

MULBERRY CORNER, OHIO, March 31, 1883.

R. G. CHASE & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I have fruited the Dewberry on my place for about eight years. With me it is perfectly hardy and a most prolific bearer. A branch 28 inches long, I had cut off last year and photographed. There were 106 berries shown on the branch and several were shaken off in getting it to the photographer. It is a trailer and does well trained like a vine to walls, trellises, stumps, or anything of that character, and will do well tied up to stakes. It does not sucker and spread at all, but is propagated from the tips like Black-Cap Raspberries. It is one of the most ornamental things I ever saw, early in the season. The bloom is very large and fragrant, and if the fruit was worthless, would still be highly prized for its ornamental qualities. The fruit, when fully ripened, is most delicious for home use. It is valuable for market purposes.

TIMOTHY MUNGER.